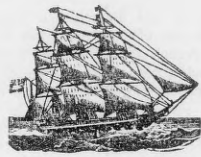


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1078.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

We read the following in the Montevideo *Comercio* of the 14th inst:—

An acquaintance of ours who has just arrived from Rio Grande assures us that he had perused there several letters from Rio Janeiro *per* Othello and other vessels, dated the 27th of March, in which Lord Howden is announced to be there, without the day of his arrival being mentioned. We may, therefore, regard the fact of the new British Plenipotentiary having reached the Imperial Court as certain. Supposing that he arrived on the same day the letters are dated, it was 17 days yesterday since he landed there. It is not probable that a steamer famed for her speed would take 10 days in coming from Rio Janeiro; and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that Lord Howden has made a stay in Rio Janeiro of 8 days at least. Although we have no reason to question the truth of the information communicated to us, the first arrival from Rio Janeiro will clear up not a few doubts.

The London *Morning Chronicle* gives the following from its Madrid correspondence of the 20th of January:—

The Flores expedition, and the hostile measures adopted by the government of Peru in consequence against Spaniards and Spanish property, were the subject of a warm debate in the Senate yesterday. Señors Goyena, Luzuriaga, and General Concha (Manuel), made severe accusations against the government, as the party responsible for all the evils that may ensue from this state of things, since they had persisted in promoting the expedition in every way, notwithstanding all the warnings they had received, and the outcry of the whole independent press on the subject for months past. Señors Ilarriqui and Mosquera were on their way here, as representatives of Peru and New Granada, to negotiate treaties of recognition and amity, and Señor Luzuriaga stated that he was informed that Granada Bolivia, Chili, and the other South American republics made common cause with Peru and Ecuador. Señor Isturiz said, that all that the government had to declare was—

1. That it had no connexion with the expedition referred to.
2. That it would not permit any expedition against the Ecuador, or any other of the states of America recognised by the Queen of Spain, to sail from any Spanish port.
3. That the American envoys alluded to had no official character, as they belonged to a republic the independence of which had not been recognised by Spain. The relations of the latter with Peru were broken off, he said, to such an extent, that the property of many Spaniards was still embargoed and sequestered there, and he mentioned the case of their own president, the Marquis of Viluma as an instance.

It would appear from this statement of Señor Isturiz that this government still contemplate an attempt against Peru, and this is doubtless under the idea of French protection in case of need. The *Heraldo* to-day makes very light of the affair, and says that if Señor Castilla, the president of Peru, should dare to confiscate any Spanish vessels, Spain has still the means of bringing him to reason, and that it has only to send "a frigate and three or four smaller vessels" to those seas, and blockade Callao, Islay, Arica, and Paita, and Spain will obtain complete satisfaction and ample indemnity for all losses.

Overbearing and ridiculous as is the rhomontade of the *Heraldo*, it is far surpassed in violence and extravagance by a print in Montevideo reputed to have been established under the auspices of the Spanish legation in that city. The *Revista Española*, which, from the very first announcement of Flores' expedition, had the hardihood to condemn in no measured terms the attitude assumed by the South American republics in presence of the danger with which the common independence was threatened, has lately broken out into such a strain of violence and insolence as could only be indulged in, with any chance of impunity, in a place like Montevideo, where all sense of nationality has nearly become extinct under foreign thralldom. As it is, even the *Comercio* has been constrained to administer a rather severe rebuke to the foul-mouthed detractor of the young republics of America, and the ill-repressed murmurings of the small portion of Orientals still remaining in Montevideo have compelled the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires to interfere, in order to prevent the continuance of such an irritating scandal. We are free to acknowledge our belief that the Spanish residents—the few who no longer dream of the reconquest of the Indias—highly deprecate this audacious conduct; but it must be allowed that, after all that has taken place, the Americans will be fully justified in proceeding with caution in the formation of any political relations with the Spanish monarchy, especially whilst under the guidance of the perfidious policy in which Flores' projected expedition originated.

The Montevideo papers confirm the news of the death of the ex-Minister Vasquez. His loss is rather a severe blow to the rebel cause. It could in truth have better spared a better man. He was decidedly clever in his way, and had he possessed honesty of principle commensurate to his talent his name would have gone down to posterity with far different claims to the respect of his countrymen.

#### Government Appointments.

Dr. Baldomero Garcia, to be Attorney General during the absence of Dr. Eduardo Lahitte.  
Dr. Roque Saenz-Poña, to discharge the functions of Assessor General, whilst Dr. Garcia retains the office of Attorney General.

#### The Montevideo papers contain the following NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all vessels under the Flag of the Oriental Republic, proceeding to a Port in Great Britain, will be obliged, previous to departure from this Port, to comply with the stipulations contained in the 6th Article of the Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain and the said Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, signed at London on the 26th of August 1842, and in the 2nd additional article to the same Treaty signed at Monte Video on the 8th March 1843 copies of which articles are subjoined for the information of all persons concerned.

All Persons availing themselves of the privileges

accorded by these articles ought to furnish themselves with Documents, granted at this office, certifying that the stipulations contained in the said articles have been duly complied with; vessels which have not complied with these conditions are not considered, according to the Provisions of the said Treaty, vessels of the Oriental Republic and will be exposed to be refused entry at the Ports of Great Britain at which they may arrive.

British Consulate General,  
Monte Video 7th April, 1847.

Martin T. Hood.

#### Article VI.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding with respect to the regulations which may respectively determine what shall be considered a British vessel, or a vessel of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, when engaged in commerce between the two countries; it is hereby agreed, that all vessels built in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, or having been made prize of war, and condemned as such, or having been forfeited under any law made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and condemned in any competent court for a breach of such law; and which shall be owned and navigated by subjects of Her Majesty, and whereof the master and three-fourths, at least, of the mariners shall be subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, and which shall be registered according to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels;—and that all vessels built within the territory of the said Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, or having been made prize of war and condemned as such, or having been forfeited under any law made for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and condemned in any competent court for a breach of such law, or being of bona fide British construction, built in any port of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions, and acquired by purchase; and which shall be owned and navigated by citizens of the said Republic, and whereof the Master and three-fourths, at least, of the mariners shall be citizens of the said Republic, or matriculated subjects of Her Britannick Majesty, and which shall be registered according to the laws of the said Republic, shall be considered as vessels of the said Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, so far as shall relate to any commercial rights or privileges in the several ports of Her Britannick Majesty's dominions.

And it is further agreed, that no ship considered as being the ship of either country, shall be qualified to trade, as above described, under the provisions of this Treaty, unless she be furnished with a register, passport, or sea-letter, under the signature of the proper person authorized to grant the same, according to the laws of the respective countries, and in a form to be reciprocally communicated by the two Governments to each other. Such register, passport, or sea-letter shall certify the name, occupation, and residence of the owner or owners in the dominions of Her Britannick Majesty, or in the territories of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, as the case may be; shall declare that he, or they, is, or are, the sole owner of the ship, or owners in the proportion to be specified; and shall state the name, burden, and description of the vessel, as to build and measurement; and if the vessel is of foreign build, of what country, and, as far as may be possible, when and for whom purchased; and all other particulars constituting the national character of the vessel, as the case may be.

#### Second Additional Article.

Where a strict and immediate execution of that part of Article VI of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, signed at London on the 26th of August, 1842, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, which stipulates that a ship must have been actually built within the territory of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to be considered a ship of that Republic, would, in the present state of Uruguay shipping, deprive the Republic of the full advantage of the reciprocity intended to be established by the Treaty; it is agreed that, for the space of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, any ships, whatsoever built, being owned, navigated, and registered in conformity with the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty, shall be considered as ships of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland reserving to herself the right to claim, at the end of the said term of seven years, the strict enforcement of all the stipulations contained in the said Article of the Treaty, relative to the conditions which are to determine the national character of vessels of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

ENGLAND.

London, January 5th, 1847.

A few days ago we inserted a valuable document, signed by the leading merchants in London, connected with the commerce of the River Plate. It was addressed to Lord Palmerston, but was, as appears to us, equally intended for the public of this country and France, who are concerned in the trade with that part of South America. The signatures represent many millions of capital, and the memorial itself is a calm and convincing statement of the mischiefs which have already resulted, and continue to result, from the protracted blockade of Buenos Ayres, by the fleets of Great Britain and France.

With the original necessity or policy of that measure we have little to do; the proper question for consideration seems to be, whether we are not doing ourselves a great injury, while we imagine that we are punishing another state. We have put a complete stop to a commerce with Buenos Ayres, which, for forty years, had been carried on with mutual advantages, and have neither secured nor gained an equivalent. The blockade has been continued at a vast expense for more than a year, and the objects for which it was undertaken are as remote and uncertain as at the commencement. Meanwhile a trade, beneficial to both sides, in exports of British manufactures and returns of raw produce, to the amount of one and a half to two millions sterling annually, is suspended. The absurdity of warlike operations, without the necessity of defence from aggression, is best shown by the losses which accrue to commerce and manufactures. No advantage from the successful issue of the blockade will compensate for the suspension of such a trade as this was. In addition to this ill-consequence, there is the continued deterioration of a considerable amount of British and foreign property invested there in houses, lands, industrial establishments, and Government stock, upon all of which, the merchants signing the document justly observe, the blockade acts in the most injurious manner.

As Buenos Ayres has on former occasions readily withstood blockades of long duration, and as the present makes no impression upon the Government the loss will be almost solely sustained by British and foreign merchants; while the advantage to the British and French Governments is altogether problematical. In making a futile display of strength, we suffer a real and serious sacrifice. What France and England are contending for, cannot, by any conceivable possibility, compensate for the sacrifice of a friendly intercourse, and a trade of the annual amount specified, to say nothing of the cessation of beneficial employment and the destruction of industrial establishments and operations, which are thus occasioned.

It would be well if Governments would bear in mind the self-evident proposition, that a country which stands to us in the relation of customer and debtor, cannot be made to suffer in its trade without the effects recoiling upon ourselves. The blockade of Buenos Ayres, which offers no promises of a successful issue, although it has continued since August 1845, is only one of many instances which might be adduced. In attempting to punish that state, we lacerate our own backs. If there were any probability of eventually obtaining the points contended for, they are not worth the expense incurred, and certainly not commensurable with the losses already sustained.

It is to be hoped that Lord Palmerston will accede to the reasonable request with which this memorial concludes, and use his influence with France to raise a blockade, which does credit to neither country, while it inflicts serious damages upon both, for the greater part of the capital embarked in the commerce is locked up in Buenos Ayres, and is daily diminishing in value.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The following memorial has been forwarded to government relative to the affairs of the River Plate:—

*"To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c."*

"Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1846.  
"My Lord—We the undersigned merchants, ship-owners, and others, of the port of Liverpool, beg respectfully to state to your lordship that, having seen in the London newspapers of the 30th inst. a copy of a memorial from the merchants of London, drawing your lordship's attention to the serious injury inflicted upon the commercial interests by the joint blockade of Buenos Ayres and other ports in the River Plate, by the naval forces of

Great Britain and France, and entreating your lordship to take effectual measures, in conjunction with the French government, for speedily raising said blockades, and re-opening to foreign commerce the ports so long closed by them, we hereby desire to express our entire concurrence in the terms of said memorial, and our earnest hope that your lordship may see fit to comply with its prayer.

"We have the honor to remain,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

"Signed by,

"C. Taylor, Son, and Co., Dicksons, Boardman, and Co., John B. More and Co., Thomas Duguid, William and Joseph Myers and Co., Todd, Naylor, and Co., Rowland and Dunlop, Thomas and John Brocklebank, Ashley, brothers, Buchanan, Browne and Co., Robinson and Hadwen, John and Samuel Beckwith, Jones, Mann, and Foster, Frederick Huth and Co., Rawson and Co., Hughes and Ronald, Edward Jones and Co., William Moon, W. Rotherham, M<sup>r</sup> Tear, Hudfield, and Thompson, Sands, Turner, and Co., James Dalglish and Co., George Nuttall, Taylor, Potter, and Co., George Kendall, Brownells and Co., Samuel Johnston and Co., Jamieson, brothers, and Co., Joseph Green and Co., Fielden, brothers, and Co., Joseph Hegan and Co., Cotesworth, Wynne, and Lyne, A. W. Powles and Co., Dudgeon, Balleny, and Co., Thomas and William Earle and Co., Leech, Harrison, and Forwood, Abram Gartside and Co., William and James Tyrer, Jevons, Sons, and Co., Chapman, Bowman, and Co., Nicol, Duckworth, and Co., Peel and Co., Charles S. Middleton, and Son, Brown, Shipley, and Co., John Downes, Rathbone brothers, and Co., Charles Ironside and Co., Samuel Lang and Co., Ewart, Myers, and Co., James Aikin."

The following memorial on the same subject has been adopted and forwarded by the Manchester Commercial Association:—

*"To the Right Honourable the Viscount Palmerston, &c. &c."*

"The memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Commercial Association, by their Chairman.

"Respectfully sheweth—That in the month of June, 1845, your memorialists called the attention of her Majesty's government to the unsatisfactory position of our commercial relations with the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

"That shortly afterwards it was attempted by her Majesty's government, in conjunction with that of France, by means of an armed intervention, to heal the differences which existed between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

"That notwithstanding such intervention, there is not, so far as your memorialists are aware of, any prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities.

"That the protracted warfare between the Argentine and Oriental Republics has been the source of much loss, and of serious destruction of property to the subjects of her Majesty trading to the River Plate, and has been otherwise injurious to the commercial interests of this country generally.

"That under these circumstances renewed efforts on the part of her Majesty's government to restore peace are, in the opinions of your memorialists, strongly called for, and are hereby earnestly solicited.

"That while your memorialists do not seek to prescribe to your lordship the steps desirable to be taken for this purpose, they at the same time respectfully submit that the guaranteed independence of the Oriental republic should be the foundation of whatever arrangement may be adopted, as otherwise the territory of that republic will be a perpetual object of dispute between contending parties, to the great detriment of all commercial intercourse.

"Your memorialists therefore humbly pray your lordship's immediate attention to this most important subject, with a view to adopting such steps as in your lordship's wisdom may seem to be advisable.

"And your memorialists, &c. &c."

[*Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 5, 1847.]

[The reference in the Manchester memorial to the "guaranteed independence" of the Oriental Republic is understood to have arisen from the apprehension entertained in high quarters that Baron Deffaudis' proceedings in thwarting Mr. Hood's mission were designed to destroy the nationality of that State, bring Montevideo under the French flag, and pave the way for the future elevation of the Prince de Joinville.]—(B. P.)

The subjoined document, signed by the leading merchants, bankers, &c., of Glasgow, has been transmitted to Lord Palmerston:—

"Glasgow, January 4, 1847.

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"My Lord—We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and others, of this city, having observed a letter addressed to your lordship

on the subject of the present joint blockade of Buenos Ayres and other ports in the River Plate, a copy of which is annexed, beg most respectfully to express to your lordship our hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial, and entreat your lordship's attention to it.

"We have the honour to remain,

Oswald, Stevenson, & Co. J. and F. Fernan.  
J. and A. Denistoun. Robert Hutchison.  
Charles Tennant & Co. James M'Haffie.  
J. & W. Campbell & Co. W. and A. Taylor.  
McGavin and Thompson. Thomas Thomson & Co.  
Reid, Robertson & Co. E. Gibb.  
Paterson, Jamieson & Co. Wairond, Ellis, & Co.  
James Tving & Co. William Hussey & Son.  
John Fyfe & Co. William Clapperton & Co.  
John Anderson & Co. James Menierieff.  
John Somerville & Son. Pearson, Wilson, & Co.  
James A. Anderson, banker. Peter and Thomas Aikman.  
Arch. Newall. Andrew Tennant, banker.  
Andrew Wingate. Paterson Brothers & Co.  
James Hutchison. William Graham & Co.  
Buchanan, Hamilton, & Co. James Richardson & Co.  
John Kirkland & Son. Wm. M'Night & Co.  
Charles Grey. H. Brock, banker.  
Watson, Thomson, & Co. H. P. Ree & Co.  
Wm. Stirling & Sons. Jas. and J. Dalglish.  
J. and W. Crum & Co. James Young and Son.  
John Wright. G. and R. Young & Co.  
Peter Buchanan & Co. Sellars, Oxley & Co.  
Findlay, Wilson & Co. James Jamieson & Co.  
Erwing, Paul & Co. Ker, Doering & Co.  
Reid and Whiteman. Reid, Denistoun & Co.  
William Baird & Co. Alexander Gla-gow & Co.  
Dunlop, Rowland & Co. Alexander Brown & Co.  
Henry Monteith & Co. Alexander Kay.  
Wm. Connal & Co. G. Aikman.  
David Smith, banker. Clark & Drummond.  
R. Dalglish, Falconer & Co. John Leadbetter & Co.  
J. G. Adam & Walker. Andrew Rowley.  
James Black & Co. Wm. M' Ewan.  
John Robertson, banker. Will am Halcolm.  
Robert M'Haffie. William Orr.  
David Johnston. Robert Aikman.  
W. B. Huggins & Co. Robert Walk r & Son.  
John S. Mills. Wm. Blackwood.  
W. D. Roberts & Co. Wm. Johnston, Banker.  
John and Robert Tennant. Johnston, Galbraith & Co.  
Wm. Church & Co.

(*Morning Chronicle* Jan. 14, 1847.)

We insert underneath a copy of a memorial which has been transmitted to Lord Palmerston, signed by most of the respectable manufacturers and merchants of the Midland Counties, praying his Lordship to use every effort to put an end to the blockade of the River Plate.

We are glad to see by this document that our neighbours of Leicester and Nottingham are fully alive to the paralysing effect produced upon all branches of trade by this desultory mode of warfare; and as there is but little doubt from the expressions made use of by her Most Gracious Majesty at the opening of Parliament, that the attention of Government has been directed to the subject, we trust that the opinion of the merchants and manufacturers of the Midland Counties, added to those already expressed by the leading firms in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, may have the effect of stimulating his Lordship to use increased exertions to accomplish the restoration of peace.

*To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.*

My Lord—We, the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, and others of the Midland Counties, impelled by a sense of the injury which is done to trade by the protracted blockade of Buenos Ayres, and anxious at the same time not to trespass unnecessarily upon your Lordship's time, beg respectfully to say that we fully agree in the sentiments expressed on this subject in a memorial to your Lordship from the Merchants of London, dated the 24th December last (a copy of which we annex), and that we cordially join in requesting your Lordship to use every effort to put an end to the said blockade as soon as possible.

We have the honor to remain, &c.

John Biggs and Sons, Manufacturers, Leicester.  
Richard Harris and Sons, »  
Richard Mitchell, »  
Joseph Chamberlain and Co. »  
J. and W. Taylor, »  
Thos. Stokes and Nephews, »  
Friskley and Chawner, »  
Richard Angraver, »  
William Vickers and Son, » Nottingham.  
Wakefield and Smith, »  
W. Galloway, »  
Whitlock and Billiard, »  
Bailton Brothers, Merchants. »  
George Shelton and Co. »  
Berenharts Meyer Jacoby, »  
A. T. Saalfield and Co. »  
F. Leavers, »  
Duclos and Corder, »  
Butt and Bishop, Manufacturers, »  
Henry Steigman & Co., Merchants, »  
J. and S. Morley, Manufacturers, »  
Saml. Hollins, lace & hose, »  
Hunt, Sons, and Ashwell, »  
Cox, Horners and Hogg, »  
Thomas Carver and Sons, Hoisers, »  
Thos. Bridgett & Co., Manufacturers, Derby.  
Simpson and Turner, »  
Unsworth and Williamson, »  
Boden and Morley, »



prepared for him at Buenos Ayres to suit the peculiar views of that government.

I pray the department to receive in apology for the length of this letter my anxious desire to remove myself from a false position, and to justify myself to my government; and to allow me, in conclusion, to express my trust that, upon a review of all the circumstances, the department will have as ample pleasure in according me its approbation, as I shall feel pride in receiving it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,  
G. J. Pendergrast.

To the Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 10.—Wind N.N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 11.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 12.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 13.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 14.—Wind S.E., opposite coast visible, rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 15.—Wind N., rain during the night. Arrived, A French schooner of war, supposed to be the Venus from Montevideo.

Sailed, The French schooner of war which arrived this day, apparently for Colonia.

April 16.—Wind S., rain during the day.

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 6.

French schooner of war Agathe, from the Uruguay river.

British barque Melody, J. Hooper, from Cadiz 1st February.

Spanish brig Aunistia, J. Mirambel, from Malaga 6th February.

Brazilian brigantine Duque da Terceira, F. Martinez, from Santos 24th March.

Danish ship Neptune, M. Rissing, from Valparaiso 15th February.

April 8.

Brazilian brig of war Oriente, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ultimo.

April 9.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 8th inst.

April 10.

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, 2nd Master John S. Smith, with mail for England hence 9th inst.

April 11.

Dutch galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, from Rio Grande 6th inst.

April 12.

Sardinian brigantine Rosa, N. Croce, from Rio Grande 5th, and Maldonado 11th inst.

April 13.

Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, José Avogro, from Rio Grande 6th, Maldonado 12th inst.

Sardinian brig Dos de Julio, José Sanginetti, from Rio Grande 5th, and Maldonado 12th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

April 6.

Sardinian schooner Union, Angel Crosse, for Rio Grande.

April 7.

America brigantine Colonel Taylor, J Steckney, for Salem.

Do. barque Isabelita Hyne, S. Dewing, for Cete.

April 8.

Oriental brig General Belgrano, J. Garrido, for London.

British steamer Flecha, W. Green for Liverpool.

April 9.

British barque Caroline, J. Parker, Liverpool.

April 10.

British barque Ministrel, W. Simpson, for Plymouth.

Hamburg brig Robert & Louise, J. Voss, for Hamburg.

American barque William Schroder, E. Upton, for Salem.

April 12.

Spanish barque Restauracion, J. Puig, for Barcelona.

Sardinian brig Graciosa Fanny, P. Luigi, for Genoa.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scalfiero.

Blockade of the Fort of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (17th inst.) completes the 567th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	69
Sunday	65
Monday	64
Tuesday	70
Wednesday	71
Thursday	73
Friday	66

### Advertisements.

#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

On Tuesday the 20th April will be performed

CATALINA HOWARD

with an afterpiece.

On Thursday 22nd of April.

EL TROVADOR.

with a new afterpiece,

LAS DOS MELLIZAS.

Calle Reconquista No. 83.

### James Bell

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened the store situated as above, for the sale of Spirits, Wines and Groceries, and hopes by keeping articles of the best quality to ensure himself a share of the public favor. Buenos Ayres April 15th 1847.

### Cheap Books.

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

### For Sale,

A Variety of second hand books in English, Spanish and other languages.

### Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.

Calle de Cangallo No 894.

### Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 894 Calle de Cangallo. M 4 p 1

### Just Opened,

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 23 and 25.

WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Summer coats, jackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and colored shirts, drawers, woolen and cotton hose and half hose, neckties. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots half boots, cloth and prunella Botines, boys and children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all descriptions, slippers &c., and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices. J 22 11

## American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.  
Do. half-boots do. do.  
Men's do. brogues do. do.  
Boys' do. do. do. do.  
Children's do. botines do. do.  
Women's do. do. and shoes.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

WITH reference to an advertisement which has already appeared in this city requiring a person of ability and experience to take charge of an extensive sheep establishment, either to be interested by investment of capital, share in the produce and increase, or on a salary; it is further intimated, that all applications must be in the form of a distinct proposal, stating the terms in any of the above cases, the nature of the security offered, and the reference by which the ability and experience of the applicant is to be ascertained. For the better understanding of the nature of the duties and extent of the property all information required can be obtained on application at 13 Calle Maypu, between 9 and 10 o'clock any day in the early part of next week. M 5

## Wm. & Richard Daws

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 300 or 302 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted

### MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. Charles Davis to Mrs. Honor Sidders, both natives of London.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	312	4	314	each,
Do. Patriot	311	4	313	do.
Plata, macquina	17	4	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	19	4	194	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	184	4	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock	96			
Exchange on England	2 1/2	4	2 1/2	
Do. France	94	4	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	1			at par.
Do. Montevideo	1			per cent. premium
Do. United States	18	4	19	
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y	56	4	57	per pesada
Do. France	46	4	50	do.
Do. North America	38	4	39	do.
Do. Spain	42	4	46	do.
Do. salted	40	4	43	do.
Do. Horse	22	4	24	do. each
Calf skins	44	4	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	4	26	per dozen
Do. fine	35	4	36	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	4	5	nominal
Chinchilla skins	without price			
Horse hair, short	46	4	48	do. per arroba
Do. mixed	56	4	62	do.
Do. long	110	4	130	do.
Wool, common, washed	17	4	20	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. short from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	4	30	do.
Tallow, pure	34	4	28	do.
Do. raw	30	4	21	do.
Do. with grease	25	4	26	do.
Do. Ox	28	4	30	do.
Horns, mixed	200	4	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	400	4	500	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	7	4	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			do.
Do. black	104	4	11	do.
Salted tongues	8	4	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1 1/2	4	1 1/2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 315 dollars

The lowest price 307 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 21d. The lowest 21d.

Doublons 70 to 71 shillings.

Do. From 23 to 25 francs.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.